

## **EXHIBIT 1**

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FACEBOOK, INC.*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

REVEAL CHAT HOLDCO, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, USA TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. (d/b/a Lenddo USA), a Delaware corporation, and BEEHIVE BIOMETRIC, INC., a dissolved Delaware corporation,

## Plaintiffs,

V.

FACEBOOK, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:20-cv-00363-BLF

**DEFENDANT FACEBOOK, INC.'S  
MOTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE  
RELIEF TO CONSIDER WHETHER  
CASES SHOULD BE RELATED  
PURSUANT TO CIVIL L.R. 3-12**

Judge: Hon. Beth Labson Freeman

1 Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-12, Defendant Facebook, Inc. respectfully moves the Court  
2 to consider whether to relate *Klein et al. v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 5:20-cv-08570-LHK (“*Klein*”) to  
3 *Reveal Chat et al. v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 5:20-cv-00363-BLF (“*Reveal Chat*”). The *Reveal Chat*  
4 plaintiffs stipulate to this motion. The *Klein* plaintiffs oppose without explanation. A declaration  
5 from David Z. Gringer accompanies this motion.

6 Under Civil Local Rule 3-12(a), actions are related “when: (1) The actions concern  
7 substantially the same parties, property, transaction or event; and (2) It appears likely that there  
8 will be an unduly burdensome duplication of labor and expense or conflicting results if the cases  
9 are conducted before different Judges.” A party that knows or believes that an action may be  
10 related to another action that is or was pending in this District “must promptly file in the lowest-  
11 numbered case an Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Cases Should be Related, pursuant  
12 to Civil L.R. 7-11.” Civil L.R. 3-12(b).

13 The recently filed *Klein* action is a putative antitrust class action brought against Facebook  
14 on behalf of Facebook users. Like *Reveal Chat*, it alleges that Facebook unlawfully monopolized  
15 or attempted to monopolize markets in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15  
16 U.S.C. § 2. Both the *Klein* and *Reveal Chat* complaints focus on similar alleged conduct by  
17 Facebook as the gravamen of their complaints. As a few examples, the plaintiffs in both actions  
18 allege the following as part of their unlawful monopolization theories:

- 19 • To eliminate potential competition, Facebook acquired Instagram (*compare Reveal Chat*  
20 Am. Compl. ¶¶ 287-299 *with Klein* Compl. ¶¶ 170-177) and WhatsApp (*compare Reveal*  
21 *Chat* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 323-332, *with Klein* Compl. ¶¶ 184-186);
- 22 • In 2015, Facebook ended general access to the Friends and News Feed APIs and entered  
23 into data-sharing agreements (*compare Reveal Chat* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 247-261, *with Klein*  
24 Compl. ¶¶ 164-166, 168);
- 25 • Facebook acquired and used Onavo to collect user data and employed that data to identify  
26 and target competitive threats (*compare Reveal Chat* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 266-286, *with Klein*  
27 Compl. ¶¶ 148-153); and

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2     • Facebook cloned the Snapchat “Stories” feature after acquisition talks failed (*compare*  
 3       *Reveal Chat* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 311-312, *with Klein* Compl. ¶¶ 182-183).

4 In fact, both complaints repeatedly use identical or nearly identical language. For example:

<i>Reveal Chat</i>	<i>Klein</i>
6     After the announcement and through the full 7     removal of the APIs in April 2015, Facebook 8     continued to make a series of agreements that 9     forced certain competitors to hand their data 10    over to Facebook. For example, Facebook 11    forced certain third-party developers that it 12    identified as competitive threats with valuable 13    social data to sign Private Extended API 14    agreements—referred to throughout this 15    Complaint as “Whitelist and Data Sharing 16    Agreements” or simply “the Agreements”—in 17    order to obtain access to the Friends and/or 18    News Feed APIs. Am. Compl. ¶ 247.	6     After the announcement and through the full 7     removal of the APIs in April 2015, Facebook 8     made a series of agreements that forced certain 9     competitors to hand their data over to 10    Facebook. For example, Facebook forced 11    certain third-party developers that it identified 12    as competitive threats with valuable social data 13    to sign Private Extended API agreements— 14    referred to throughout this Complaint as 15    “Whitelist and Data Sharing Agreements” or 16    simply “the Agreements”—in order to obtain 17    access to the Friends and/or News Feed APIs. 18    Compl. ¶ 165.
19     Facebook’s Whitelist and Data Sharing 20    Agreements, as of January 2015, included a 21    provision that acknowledged that the APIs 22    they covered are not available to the general 23    public. An exhibit to each Whitelist and Data 24    Sharing Agreement listed the specific 25    Facebook APIs to which a particular developer 26    was being granted access. Am. Compl. ¶ 248.	19     Facebook’s Whitelist and Data Sharing 20    Agreements included a provision that 21    acknowledged that the APIs they covered are 22    not available to the general public. An exhibit 23    to each Whitelist and Data Sharing Agreement 24    listed the specific Facebook APIs to which a 25    particular developer was being granted access. 26    Compl. ¶ 165.
27     These Agreements were only offered in	27     These Agreements were only offered in

1 2 3 4 5	exchange for massive purchases of Facebook's social data through mobile advertising and/or through the provision of the developer's own social data back to Facebook (so-called "reciprocity"). Am. Compl. ¶ 249.	exchange for massive purchases of Facebook's social data through mobile advertising and/or through the provision of the developer's own social data back to Facebook (so-called "reciprocity"). Compl. ¶ 165.
6 7 8 9 10 11	To obtain extensive information on a user's usage of mobile applications and of bandwidth, Onavo cloaked its spyware in virtual private networks ("VPNs"), data compression, and even in mobile privacy apps. Am. Compl. ¶ 266.	To obtain extensive information on a user's usage of mobile applications and of bandwidth, Onavo cloaked its spyware in VPNs, data compression, and even in mobile privacy apps. Compl. ¶ 149.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Onavo sold the mobile usage data it collected to Facebook, which in turn used the real-time information it received from Onavo to determine which mobile applications posed a threat to Facebook's dominance and to the SDBE protecting Facebook from new entrants and competition. Am. Compl. ¶ 267.	Onavo sold the mobile usage data it collected to Facebook, which in turn used the real-time information it received from Onavo to determine which mobile applications posed a threat to Facebook's dominance and to the substantial barriers to entry protecting Facebook from new entrants and competition. Compl. ¶ 149.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Facebook used Onavo data to: (a) identify and target competitors from which Facebook could demand Whitelist and Data Sharing Agreements; (b) identify and target competitors to whom Facebook would completely deny Platform access; and (c) identify and target competitors that Facebook would remove from the competitive landscape entirely through acquisition. Compl. ¶ 150.	Facebook used Onavo's data to: (a) identify and target competitors from which Facebook could demand concessions; (b) identify and target competitors to whom Facebook would completely deny access to its platform; and (c) identify and target competitors that Facebook would remove from the competitive landscape entirely through acquisition. Compl. ¶ 150.

1	entirely through acquisition. Am. Compl.	
2	¶ 267.	
3	When an Onavo Protect user opened a mobile 4 app or website, Onavo software secretly 5 redirected the traffic to Facebook's servers, 6 where the action was logged in a massive 7 database. Facebook product teams then 8 analyzed the aggregated Onavo data to 9 determine which apps and features people 10 were using in real time, how frequently they 11 used the apps, and for how long. If the data in 12 an app was not encrypted, this information was 13 as specific as (for example) the number of 14 photos the average user likes or posts in a week 15 in that app. Am. Compl. ¶ 272.	When an Onavo Protect user opened a mobile When an Onavo Protect user opened a mobile app or website, Onavo software secretly app or website, Onavo software secretly redirected the traffic to Facebook's servers, redirected the traffic to Facebook's servers, where the action was logged in a massive where the action was logged in a massive database. Facebook product teams then database. Facebook product teams then analyzed the aggregated Onavo data to analyzed the aggregated Onavo data to determine which apps and features people determine which apps and features people were using in real time, how frequently they were using in real time, how frequently they used the apps, and for how long. If the data in used the apps, and for how long. If the data in an app was not encrypted, this information was an app was not encrypted, this information was as specific as (for example) the number of as specific as (for example) the number of photos the average user likes or posts in a week photos the average user likes or posts in a week in that app. Compl. ¶ 152.

16 *Compare also Reveal Chat* Am. Compl. ¶ 266 with *Klein* Compl. ¶ 149; *Reveal Chat* Am. Compl.

17 ¶ 292 with *Klein* Compl. ¶ 171; *Reveal Chat* Am. Compl. ¶ 293 with *Klein* Compl. ¶ 171.

18 To be sure, the *Klein* complaint contains an additional theory of competitive harm  
19 regarding Facebook's privacy policy, but the cases still easily exceed the relevant standard for  
20 relation. **First**, absent relation, there is a serious risk "of conflicting results." *See Civil L.R. 3-*  
21 12(a). Facebook anticipates raising similar defenses to the *Klein* allegations as it has in *Reveal*  
22 *Chat*: including that the claims are untimely and that the plaintiffs have failed to plausibly allege  
23 exclusionary conduct. And though the complaints focus primarily on the same conduct and claim  
24 similar anticompetitive effects, they allege the existence of different relevant markets with  
25 different market participants, further increasing the prospect for inconsistent judgments.

26 **Second**, *Klein* and *Reveal Chat* "concern substantially the same parties, property,  
27 transaction or event." Civil L.R. 3-12(a)(2)(1). Facebook is the sole defendant and there is some  
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1 overlap between the putative classes (one focused on app developers, the other Facebook users,  
2 which itself almost certainly includes the developers). And as discussed, *Klein* relies on “materially  
3 identical allegations of misconduct to those proffered by [Reveal Chat].” *Zakinov v. Ripple Labs,*  
4 *Inc.*, No. 18-CV-06753-PJH, 2020 WL 2768966, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. May 28, 2020) (granting motion  
5 to relate). Recognizing these similarities, the FTC listed both *Reveal Chat* and *Klein* as related to  
6 a case it filed on December 9, 2020 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia  
7 alleging that Facebook violated Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act by, among things,  
8 acquiring WhatsApp and Instagram after using Onavo to identify those companies as potential  
9 competitive threats.

10 **Third**, given the substantial factual and legal overlap, it is “likely that there will be an  
11 unduly burdensome duplication of labor and expense … if the cases are conducted before different  
12 Judges.” Civil L.R. 3-12(a)(2). Given the time and effort that the Court has already expended in  
13 assessing similar legal claims premised on a shared factual predicate, relating *Reveal Chat* and  
14 *Klein* would conserve judicial resources. For example, the *Klein* plaintiffs challenge the  
15 acquisitions of Instagram and WhatsApp, which this court has already held to be time-barred,  
16 rejecting the continuing violation theory that the *Klein* plaintiffs allege. And should the two cases  
17 survive motions to dismiss, relation is particularly important to avoid unnecessary labor and  
18 expense during discovery. Simply put, it would be inefficient and unduly burdensome to “hav[e]  
19 two different judges govern discovery disputes.” *Financial Fusion, Inc. v. Ablaise Ltd.*, 2006 WL  
20 3734292, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2006). Finally, discovery in *Reveal Chat* has not yet begun,  
21 meaning that it is not far ahead of *Klein*. *Id.* at \*4 (noting lack of delay as factor in favor of relation).

22 Because of the substantial overlap between *Reveal Chat* and *Klein*, and because the Court  
23 is already familiar with many of the legal and factual issues implicated in the cases, Facebook  
24 respectfully requests that the Court enter an order relating *Reveal Chat* and *Klein*.

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1 Dated: December 10, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

2  
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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 10th day of December 2020, I electronically transmitted the foregoing document to the Clerk's Office using the CM/ECF System. And I hereby certify that I have served the foregoing document on counsel for the plaintiffs in the action in which relation is sought pursuant to agreement between the parties.

/s/ Sonal N. Mehta  
Sonal N. Mehta